

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Positive comparative superlative. These are degrees of comparison -2

Adjectives of quality are used to Compare a noun with an another noun -2

I

Positive degree simply }
Describes the noun always } -2

I am a good student. My house is very big Arun is a tall boy

Student, My house, Arun are nouns -2 - Positive comparative -2

II

Comparative degree is used }
When we compare two nouns } -2

Add **-er** with adjective

And **than** must be used out there

Eagle is smaller than Peacock. Dog is faster than cat cat. Coffee is hotter than water water.

- Positive comparative

III

Superlative degree used for }
Comparing three or more nouns } -2

Add **-est** with the adjective -2

Kashmir is the coolest always. Elephant is the strongest ever. Salt is the cheapest in the market.

Good better best

Long longer longest

Low lower lowest

Fast faster fastest

Big bigger biggest - Positive comparative

The Comparison of Adjectives

The Comparative Form

To compare two people or things, use the comparative form of an adjective. The comparative form is usually made by adding -er to the adjective.

adjective	comparative form	adjective	comparative form
dark	darker	hard	harder
light	lighter	warm	warmer
high	higher	cold	colder
low	lower	fast	faster

The Superlative Form:

When you compare three or more people or things, use the superlative form of an adjective. The superlative form is usually made by adding -est to the adjective.

Adjective	Superlative Form	Adjective	Superlative Form
Dark	Darkest	Warm	Warmest
Light	Lightest	Cold	Coldest
High	Highest	Fast	Fastest

The word the is often used before the superlative form. For example:

A bee is a small insect. A ladybird is smaller, but an ant is the smallest.

Notes:

The word than is often used to compare two things or people. For example, you say:

Mr. Lee is taller than Jetlee.

A car is faster than a bike.

If the adjective ends in e, add r to form the comparative and st to form the superlative.

Adjective	comparative	superlative
nice	nicer	nicest
close	closer	closest
large	larger	largest
rude	ruder	rudest
safe	safer	safest
wide	wider	widest

Suppose the adjective is a short word that ends in a consonant and has a single vowel in the middle. Just double the consonant and add er to make the comparative and est to make the superlative.

adjective	comparative	superlative
sad	sadder	saddest
wet	wetter	wettest
slim	slimmer	slimmest
thin	thinner	thinnest
big	bigger	biggest

Suppose the adjective has two syllables and ends in y. Just change the y to i and add er to make the comparative and add est to make the superlative.

adjective	comparative	superlative
easy	easier	easiest
funny	funnier	funniest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest

Use more and most to compare most other two-syllable adjectives. You will also use more and most with all adjectives that have *more* than two syllables.

adjective	comparative	superlative
famous	more famous	most famous
precious	more precious	most precious
handsome	more handsome	most handsome

Irregular Comparative and Superlative Forms:

A few adjectives don't form their comparative and superlative forms in any of the usual ways. The comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives are different words, called irregular forms.

adjective	comparative	superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least